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EXCELLENT STABLE, &c.
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LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.
Keeps a Good Stable.
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largest Waterworks and Tobacco
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FARE \$2.00 per Day.
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Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,
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Refitted and Refurnished.
FARE \$2.50 per Day.

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CARPENTER HOUSE,
Corner Main and Second Streets,
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HAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL
Hotel, the undersigned is
determined to afford to travelers and boarders
FIRST CLASS entertainment at reasonable
rates.

E. M. CARPENTER.

GARVIN HOUSE,
(Late Warren House).
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

HAVING LEASED THIS INFAMOUS
Hotel, for a term of years, which is
situated on corner of Main and
Second streets, I am prepared to
entertain all who call on me. The traveling
public will find this house a convenient stopping
place.

An Excellent Stable
convenient to the house.

At the Bar.
PURE WHISKY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
By DAVID GARVIN, Proprietor.

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AND DEALERS IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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South West Corner Third and Jefferson Streets,
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THE CANDIDATES.

We clip the following brief sketch of the Liberal leaders, from the *Courier-Journal*. It will be read attentively, we doubt not.

HORACE GREELY.

The distinguished journalist who has just been made the standard-bearer of Reform, and a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, constitutes one of the most conspicuous characters in the history of our self-made men. No one has been less indebted to fortune or to external assistance. His life has been an unbroken record of manly struggle, self-dependent efforts and singularly consistent and fearless devotion to principle. As it was his misfortune to encounter difficulty and opposition at every stage of the solution of the great problem of life, so has been his fate to meet like resistance in all political revolutions and party changes with which he has been identified. This has been due to several causes, among which and chiefly are the facts that he has never feared to head a movement against overwhelming odds, and that the logic of honesty has given him such a pre-eminence in advance of time-servers and policy-makers as to place him in the position of a perpetual pioneer. His connection with the present great popular demonstration against the war and crimes fostered upon the country by the chiefs of a party which he bore the most conspicuous part in founding is an illustration of the life and character of the man; and the personal risks which he incurred, the obliquity which he clearly foresaw, the possible consequences of failure, if failure unfortunately should come—these circumstances of discouragement, coupled with the boldness with which he took the advanced post of danger, condensed into one view all that he is and all that he has done.

Horace Greeley was born in New Hampshire in the year 1811, and he is consequently sixty-one years of age. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having been members of that sturdy band who made famous the siege of Londonderry. The poverty of his father's family reduced him at a very early age to the necessity of laboring at the most arduous task for the support of his family. At sixteen years of age he performed a journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles on foot, with all his worldly gear in a small bundle thrown over his shoulder. Even at this age he hired himself to the neighboring farmers to cut wood, clear up "new grounds," and serve otherwise in the humble capacity of hired laborer. In the meanwhile a taste for literature developed itself. He enjoyed the most menial possible opportunities for studying under instructors; but such as were afforded him were seized with avidity. At home, also, he pushed and diversified his slender acquisitions by reading with eagerness before a fire of pine knots all the books he could gather up in the neighborhood. In this way he soon became a kind of oracle among those of his own age, and an authority of no little note with simple minded people of the neighborhood. It would appear that he was no dullard in divining his destiny, as it appears that he discovered a fixed intention to become a printer before reaching teens, and devoted any chance newspaper with something of the ferocity with which Dr. Johnson is said to have swallowed books. After various vicissitudes and hard to harder, he finally realized the coveted pleasure of learning to set type, and finally started to New York. He reached that city in his twentieth year with \$10 in his pocket. For many weary days the awkward looking country boy sought employment in vain. His advent in New York is strikingly similar in its circumstances of discouragement, poverty and contempt to Dr. Franklin's first visit to Philadelphia; and the parallel continues as to the objects which the two adventurers proposed to themselves, their persistence in effort, and the prompt success which awaited them as soon as their supercilious and doubtful employers gave them an opportunity to display their capacity. Horace engaged in this department of newspaper-making but a short time before he ventured, like Benjamin, to try the dexterity of his pen. Will it be believed, that one of his first sheets to which he contributed was a sporting paper, then, as now, called *The Spirit of the Times*? Yet such is the fact and while playing that gay role he also (and very naturally) became a frequent habitue of theatres. The latter, however, was a matter of business as well as pleasure.

In 1833 Mr. Greeley became one of the originators of the *Morning Post*, the first daily paper ever published in the city of New York. It is difficult to imagine the condition of things before the world realized the advantages of that great moral and historical luminary, the daily press, which now emits its light every morning as a fitting accompaniment of the sun as he rises upon the universe. It has become almost as indispensable as the means of illuminating our dwellings. But, and to say, the *Morning Post*, this great courier of the glorious array of dailies, soon ceased to exist, the public,

it appears, not being prepared for so venturesome an innovation.

The first number of the *New Yorker*, Mr. Greeley's next venture, made its appearance in 1834. In this journal we find him engaged in discussions which furnish extraordinary examples of the consistency of his convictions and principles, for we find them paraphrased in today's *Tribune*. Almost with the first appearance of the *New Yorker* he began his attacks upon capital punishment; the colonization of the negroes; the evils of slavery; temperance reform, and protection to American industry.

In 1839 Mr. Greeley added to his editorial staff the talented and brilliant Henry J. Raymond, subsequently so widely known as the editor of the *New York Times*; and about the same time edited the *Jeffersonian* and the *Daily Whig*. In the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, he made his best hit by publishing a sheet which rejoiced in the euphonious name of the *Lag Cabin*, and it is unnecessary to say that he placed it on the side of Harrison and the Whigs. In 1841 he started the *Tribune*, a journal through whose columns he has made himself recognized as the first journalist of America, if not of the world. Since then his history has been that of the *Tribune*, and the latter has been fully identified with all the revolutions of American politics. He has never wavered in his adherence to the principles he proposed for himself or others. Commencing a Whig, he has stood firmly with that party through all its changes down to the present time. Henry Clay was his especial favorite—his model of a statesman. Another distinguished son of Kentucky, John J. Crittenden, was the object of his warmest admiration. His opposition to slavery was not of a very earnest character until the annexation of Texas, from which time onward he never abated his antipathy and earnest hostility until it was abolished. His efforts in the cause of African freedom most signally exceeded in persistence, zeal and success those of any other man in America.

While a member of Congress, being elected in 1848, he signified himself rather by his zeal as a working member in behalf of his favorite measures than as an orator or debater. In 1851 he went to Europe as chairman of one of the committees of the great exhibition. At the approach of the unhappy war he labored earnestly to reconcile differences between the North and South, by striving to obtain from both sections a recognition of the Constitution, and of those associated interests which he charged were about to be sacrificed to a momentary gust of passion. During the war it was his constant endeavor to alleviate necessary horrors, and to mediate in behalf of the South. For his earnestness in this noble effort he suffered that malignant persecution which small minds are prone to inflict upon a greatness which is to them inaccessible. His generous and independent course in becoming a surety on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis disgusted his party associates no less than it surprised the so-called rebels and traitors—to use the mild phraseology current with the party which claims the honor of his affiliation without having the capacity to assimilate the national instincts of his patriotism.

Mr. Greeley has found time, in the midst of his multitudinous labors, to perform immense tasks as a lecturer and author. His works are either agricultural, historical or statistical. He made a most notable donation to the inspiring youth of America in his *Recollections of a Boy's Life*, a familiar, detailed and philosophic portrayal of his own energetic, busy life. His great work entitled *The American Conflict* is an immense repository of facts and statistics. As to the work entitled "What I Know About Farming," the supposition that only a practical farmer is capable of advising on agricultural subjects has subjected the author to some ridicule; but competent judges pronounce it to be entirely worthy of his general ability, and vast miscellaneous knowledge. There are several others of equal note.

As a lecturer he has treated a wide range of subjects with much applause, and in all sections of the country. His genius is much more cosmopolitan, much more varied, than is generally supposed. It would surprise many to witness the flashes of wit and humor which play amid the solid words of his lecturing essays; and would, perhaps, be a cause of greater amazement to hear that the philosopher of Chappaqua has even been a poet. Yet the columns of various old New York paper files contain abundant evidence that such was the fact.

The distinguishing traits of Horace Greeley's personality are blunt honesty, sturdy independence, philosophic range and clearness of vision, unflinching and unwavering consistency and devotion to principle. He undoubtedly has faults, but they are not such as to taint his intentions with dishonesty. His mind is singularly emancipated from the shackles of party, sect or section. His catholicity is as broad as the country as regards party and sections, and as universal as the human race in questions of moral economy. And there is no man, proba-

bly, more fortunate in enjoying the absolute and most implicit confidence and affection of his acquaintances and friends.

It may or it may not be the interest and will of the country to elect Mr. Greeley President, but those who know him and his writings best will not fail to discover that this imperfect sketch does not assume the character of eulogy. It is asserted by his enemies that his greatest fault is intemperance and partisan zeal and bigotry. Let the following extract from the *Tribune* answer, the reader taking in connection with the fact that he has long been the champion protectionist of America: "We have not asked or wished that protection shall be accepted, or endorsed by the Liberals who see fit to be free-traders. We have denied the right of any convention or committee to make those Liberals who are protectionists profess or seem to be what they are not. We are not of one mind on this question. Then why not frankly say just that? We would not exclude or repel free-traders from the movement if we could."

BENJAMIN GRANT BROWN. Governor Brown, of Missouri, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1827, and is consequently forty-five years of age. He is a son of Mason Brown, of Kentucky, and grandson of John Brown, the first United States Senator from this State. He is a lawyer by profession, and removed to Missouri many years ago, where his splendid talents won for him great distinction. For a number of years he was editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, and as such made his mark. In Missouri he espoused the cause of emancipation, and did great service in that cause. He served a term in the U. S. Senate from Missouri. After the close of the war, and when it was found that the Administration of Grant did not intend to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, he, with others, inaugurated the revolt on the amnesty question in the Republican rank which led to his election as Governor of Missouri, and to the election of Blair to the Senate of the United States; and, also, to the formation of the Liberal party. Intellectually, Gov. Brown is among the foremost men of the nation.

Confederate Monuments Versus Confederate Widows and Orphans.

The following just views, most beautifully expressed, clipped from the *Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., have been handed us by a friend of the gifted authors for insertion in our paper. We cheerfully give it space, and commend the sentiment to our readers.

Editors Constitution: I am led or feel impelled to send you these thoughts by the notice in Tuesday's *Constitution*, of the kindness and charity of our very excellent Governor to a poor Confederate widow, who ranted the streets of your city in the bitter, black night, mid snow and ice and furious wind. Poor wretched wanderer. The strong arm in which she so confidently rested, brave in his country's need, lies cold and moldering under the soil of bloody Manassas. The warm heart which shielded the loved one from life's storms is pulseless clay; and thus his way-worn wife wanders on, on in sorrow and want, while a great husband and cry is made for funds, for the Confederate Monument! Build high the imperishable marble—rear it to the skies. Let it tell to future ages the deeds of valor or achieved by these noble sons of the South. Spend hundreds and thousands to perpetrate their names. Let it sound over the broad earth, how much we loved our dead, but not a dollar given to their poor families, scattered throughout our land. Let them go in the weary treadmill of life; poor, so poor, with half-starved, ragged, neglected children around them, through the long weary days, weeks, years, with no hope in the future. Do you know a true woman loves her husband more than North, East, South, West? What is country, when Eden, when those we love best are gone?

No, no. Let our people first build monuments of love to our dead, by helping their families, and their spirits after off may bless us, and our God whose cars are always open to the widows' and orphans' cry will surely bless us. Better than cold stone will breathe be. Better than cold marble will fire be—better than highest eulogy will home be—better than finest Italian marble sculptured with names, vines, flowers, will kind words be. Let us first help the living suffering ones, and then, when the black mantle of death and war, and ruin has faded away, when time, and industry and economy has enriched our grand old State we may with consistency and far more richly erect splendid monuments to the great and brave, and when the widow with tears points to it, she will tell her little ones of the noble grateful country that cares for the living and forgets not the dead.

You will have to hurry up if you want to see Niagara Falls.—Professor Agassiz says they will all be worn away in about 11,000 years from now.

The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins ever since.

Answers to Correspondents.

COMMERCIAL.—You ask what is meant by "five-twenties," and "ten-forties." These are names given by the United States government to certain bonds issued by the government at various times, for the purpose of raising money to pay off the public debt. The "five-twenties" may run for twenty years, or the government may redeem them in five years if she sees proper to do so; hence the name. So of the other bonds, they have forty years to run, but may be redeemed at the end of ten years.

THOUGHTS.—This individual asks if the bankrupt laws are still in force as at first. It is. An applicant does not have to pay 50c to the dollar, or any other sum, before he is entitled to a discharge, except on such debts that he created after the 1st day of January, 1870. Many persons are still filing petitions in the bankrupt court, all over the country. We do not think it dishonest to seek the benefit of this law, as an honest man can and would pay when able, while a dishonest man would not.

FRUIT.—You ask: if cutting off grape vines at a time when the sap would freely flow from the cut, or bleed, as it is termed, would injure the vine. We do not think that it would injure them materially, by doing so once or twice, but a continuation of the practice for a series of years, would, in our opinion, do them harm. It does not injure the sugar tree to "tap" it for a few years, but to do so for a number of years, would doubtless shorten its life. So of the vine.

HOBSEMAN.—We are asked our opinion of the practice of "docking" the tails of horses. We favor such a practice in all cases where a horse has a crooked tail. We do not think the custom any more cruel than many others which horsemen practice upon these noble animals.

SUFFERER.—Says that when an east wind blows he always feels badly, and wishes to know why it is that an east wind has such an effect, while other winds are pleasant? We are sure no one can give a satisfactory reply to our correspondent's query. It is true, however, that such a wind has a bad effect, even on animals, fish, insects, etc. The little birds, for instance, are very sensitive.

CITIZEN.—Desires to know if the trustees, or other municipal officers of a town or city, have the right to order the tearing down of a house, chimney, or other structure, when it is seen that such structure endangers the life of persons, or the property of others living in such town or city? This, of course, depends upon the charter provisions of the town. As a general thing, all incorporated places have such privileges embraced within their charter, and of course have the legal power to order the tearing down or making secure, such dangerous places. Such authority is frequently exercised, and the safety of people and property demand this wholesome regulation.

OFFICER.—Asks us if he would be justified in shooting a person who was directed to arrest, if that person should make an effort to escape? We think not, except under extreme circumstances. The law does not sanction such a course. The liberty would be a dangerous one, and the "humanity" of the law would not uphold such an act.

FISHERMAN.—Wishes us to inform him if the law prohibited seining in Dix river, Hanging Fork, etc., is still in force? Yes, it is; and parties found guilty of a second offense, would have to pay a heavy fine. We have always doubted the constitutionality of a law which forbids one seining in his own waters, or which takes from him the right to allow others to do so. If such a law is right, then the Legislature has the power to prevent one from plowing his field except at certain seasons of the year.

STRANGER.—Asks us to give him our opinion "privately," as to who is the best physician in our town. This question is too silly to merit any reply whatever, but we will say that all our medical men are sensible, and good practitioners.

Post Office Regulation.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Creswell, has directed the new regulation on newspapers sent by mail to be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violation of law to a fine. No printed cards, handbills, or advertisements, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatsoever, must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside, or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

Some of the garden seed—lay me in my little bed.

ITEMS FOR LADIES.

New white embroidered pique suits for little boys, consist of shirt (unmade) belt, pleated waist and cap, ready to put together, and excellent in style and cut.

The great rage of course is for batiste, the thin, crisp kind, which looks like pine-apple cloth, and is always of the same shade—a dull light brown or wood color. It varies from 60 cents to \$1.40 per yard in the piece, and batiste suits, therefore, when elaborately embroidered and finished with unbleached linen gimpure, are very expensive.

COLORS FOR EVENING DRESS.

A lady of taste will not forget that colors change according as they are looked at by day or by lamp-light, and we see her in the middle of the day stepping into a closed saloon lit up with gas to choose her evening dress.

A rule soon learned by experience in such things is that a color gains or loses in beauty by daylight according to the greater or lesser quantity of yellow it contains. Violet, which is the opposite of yellow, is that which changes most; it becomes a dull reddish-brown. Blue, if pure, becomes greenish; if dark it looks hard and blackish; if light, it loses color and turns gray. There is a shade of blue which has no brilliancy by day, but acquires a great deal by the yellow light of gas, while turquoise silks, charming by daylight, are quite effaced under the light of a ball-room.

Those greens which incline most to yellow look the prettiest at an evening. This apple green acquires the brilliant tints of emerald; peacock green loses its blue reflects, and becomes too yellowish. Yellow materials are certainly those which appear best by lamp-light, especially silks and satins. Buttercup yellow, so bright at any time, is brighter than ever at evening; straw-color becomes rozier, sulphur-color does not change, and mauve becomes exquisitely soft and clear. All bronzes look very extremely becoming if it is to them in the ball-room.

Pink changes to a salmon-color. The yellow light of gas or candles, so hostile to all blue tints, enhances the splendor of red. Ruby becomes more brilliant, garnet appears lighter, cerise deepens to crimson, and crimson inclines to a pale, pinkish tone, and orange view with fire-color.

Even black and white are subjects to the alterations caused by artificial light; bluish-black, by far the more handsome by day, lose all of their beautiful blue shade, and becomes hard and dull. White, on the contrary, gains much by lamp-light; it glows, it lights up again, and actresses often choose yellowish-white dresses, knowing they will look best on the stage. Perhaps the loveliest of all shades for the evening is silver gray, which acquires a somewhat rosy tint; but grays which contain any amount of blue, such as pearl gray, lose all their beauty and look dull as soon as lamps are lit.

Successful Editors.

An English writer says: "A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or poet, born, but not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, writers of travels, and essayists, have been tried and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the *London Times*, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and composes, and to do all this well he has but a little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to edit a paper is another."—*Printing Gazette*.

A Type-Setting Prodigy.

The *Kankakee (Illinois) Times* says: "We have a bright, intelligent little fellow in this establishment—Theodore Wright—aged thirteen years, who, came into this office a carrier boy. In two weeks he delivered our city list, missing but one subscriber. At times he would go to the case and hunt up the different letters. In thirty days he commenced setting type. His proofs were clean, spacing and justification good. On last Thursday morning, with a full case, he went to work on lead, solid copy, at eight o'clock, and at four P. M. he had set right thousand case, having lost an hour at noon. Perhaps in the history of typesetting this has been rarely, if ever, equalled."

Comment for Closing Crooks in Stoves.

A useful cement for closing up cracks in stove plates, stove doors, etc., is prepared by mixing finely pulverized iron, such as can be procured at the drugstore, with liquid glass, to a thick paste, and then coating the cracks with it. The hotter the fire then becomes, does the cement melt and combine with the metallic ingredients, and the more completely will the crack become closed.—*Exchange*.

The Country's Situation.

The following given in the *World* as the expressions of opinion made by Mr. Hutchins, a noted politician and Liberal leader. Our readers will be amply rewarded by a full and careful perusal of it. It is a great pity that we have few such men as Mr. H. comparatively; but day after day find the number swelling.

"As the popular interest as far as politics are concerned now centres upon the coming Presidential election we wish to know, Mr. Hutchins, what your views are concerning the main points at issue. First, then, what is your general idea as to the causes that have produced the necessity for the Liberal Republican movement?"

"I consider that it is a serious mistake on the part of the supporters of General Grant for them to suppose as they seem to do that the opposition of so many Republicans to him is caused by their disappointment in not obtaining office under him or other rewards for political services. I don't think that this consideration weighs further with the men who were most prominent in the Liberal Convention. Of course we all like to see fair dealing, and a reasonable impartiality in the distribution of patronage; but we know that the people at large do not care for such private grudge. For years before the war the country was divided by slavery into two sections, and the people of these sections were kept apart by that agitation. When the South armed and tried to break up the Union, the North of course became a unit. When the war closed the two sections were naturally, for a time, more antagonistic than ever. The South was strongly Democratic and the North Republican. But I think that when Grant was elected

THE SOUTH.

wished and expected to accept the situation. It was ready for the amendments and for the laws that were based upon them, as finalities. It desired to see friendship between the two halves of the country, and between whites and blacks. It desired to hurry the past and live for the present. Grant and his advisers did not understand this. Such men as Morton and Chandler seemed to think that in order to keep the power they must keep up the war between the two sections. It would not do to trust the South, because if this was done the old traditions would again get in power. They thus played upon the fears of timid Northerners. The passage of a thorough amnesty bill early in Grant's administration would have produced peace and quietness in the South. As it is, that region is in the hands of carpet-baggers. Bankruptcy and hatred of the government are rife there. If the Southern population, black and white, were allowed to arrange their own affairs, all would be well. This is the great issue of the next light, the masses of the North and South are determined to live peacefully together in spite of the old Bourbonism of both regions, who are determined to keep up the animosity."

What about CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

"The people want it. They desire to see capable men in office, and to have them kept in during good behavior, and not have offices dispensed as rewards for political services. The administration having failed to carry out this plan the people desire a change."

"How do you regard the FINANCIAL SITUATION?"

"I believe that the people consider the government a great failure in its management. It is commonly said by its defenders that the government is paying the war debt, that business is prosperous. I think it is a disgrace and a shame for a government to omit to pay the debts it really owes, because it cannot be compelled to, and then to buy a debt not due, for any discount it may see fit to force the people to pay. A depreciated currency is one of the greatest curses that can befall any country. It is the chief cause of that speculation that is bringing destruction upon the land. It is disgraceful that a Secretary of the Treasury should have power to tighten or loosen the money market at his pleasure, and do what he pleases with the finances in other respects. This will last until specie payment is resumed. If Grant had brought us to that he would have done something truly great. But he and his advisers have put it as far off as it was before. Boutwell took hold. He has shown about as much ability as is needed to run a country variety store. Finance is an intricate matter. If the people would study it more they would soon repudiate the schemes now in vogue."

Let us come to the matter of OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

"I think that the people want to know about these corruptions, and are disappointed with the way in which the government takes hold of them. They are not pleased to see committees appointed merely to whitewash and cover up fraud."

"And then there is REVENUE REFORM."

"I think the system should be changed. There are too many taxes and too many

office-holders. These, in many cases, gather no more money than is sufficient to pay their salaries. American industry could be thoroughly protected without taxing so many articles. The revenue laws are now a heavy burden and legalised robbery."

"Will you specify any particular changes in the tariff which you would recommend?"

"No; I only wish to indicate what should be the line of the alterations. I believe the people are going to pass upon these matters. Let Grant and company face the facts instead of calling men 'soreheads.'"

THE CONVENTION.

"Do you think the Cincinnati Convention is going to work well?"

"I think it will be a grand success. That it will put a ticket in the field that will sweep everything before it and receive the votes of a majority of both parties. You may think that I am sanguine, but wait and see if I am right."

THE CANDIDATES.

"Who do you suppose will be the Presidential candidate of this convention?"

"We cannot talk about candidates yet. We have never before met the men who are gathering here, and cannot imagine how the various States will vote. One thing is certain—there will be a full conference, and the ticket that will be got up will be meant to win and will do it. I don't think the regular politicians understand the situation. The people want to see fraternity among the North and South. They want to see no Poland, no Ireland here; but one people and one flag. We have had the era of hate and war and now want peace. If politicians stand in the way they will be 'blown out of the water.'"

ONE TERM?

"I believe the people want it. It would remove a great part of the trouble between great men. In Grant's case now the possibility of a second term mixes itself with all his relations with other public men. He feels that he must have the second term as an endorsement of the first. Finally, the great overshadowing evil now looming up is centralization of power in the hands of politicians and wealthy men."

Miss Nilsson's Farewell to America.

From the *New York Tribune*, 8th of April.

A huge crowd from the orchestra to the skylights, with the best company of the metropolis; a continual tempest of applause, and a rain of bouquets and garlands, signified the last night among us of the Swedish goddess, who, during the past year, has gained so powerful a hold upon the public heart. The programme of the evening formed one of those scrappy festivals which seem inevitable on benefit nights and charitable performances, and which usually leave no recollection but one of profound tediousness. But last night the succession of pieces was so admirably arranged that the impression of fragmentary selection was lost, and the sympathy of the spectators was carried gradually on from the mingled sadness and gaiety of the early portion of *La Traviata*, through all the passionate oris of the fate of Lucia di Lammermoor, with an episode of excellent acting and singing by Miss Phillips and Brignoli in the *Traviata*, which prepared the audience for the crowning triumph of Miss Nilsson in the final act of *Hamlet*. She never was in better voice or in finer vein. A few days of rest had restored her strength and spirits. The vast and sympathetic audience inclined her with its own enthusiasm. Her dramatic force and insight has never been more clearly displayed than in scenes from *Lucia*, and in the act from *Hamlet* she surpassed any former effort in sweetness and power. It seemed as if the thought of all the worship and devotion she has excited during the year was with her last night, and she was moved by a grateful impulse to reward her adores, once for all, without reserve. When the curtain fell for the last time a quite unusual demonstration took place. The shower of bouquets was more than she could carry away. Four times she was called back to receive the clamorous farewells of the audience. When she appeared finally before the curtain, excited, flushed and moved by the evident sincerity and warmth of the greetings she was receiving, perhaps for the last time, the house rose and cheered. It will be long before the picture of the Northern Prima Donna, as she stood last night behind the footlights, crowned with perfect success and that final grace which comes from deep feeling, will fade from the memories of those who were there.

The Big Sandy.

The work on this road is progressing finely, now that weather is due again. Seven miles of the line from the city have been completed, and today the men begin work upon 8th section. The grading and trestle work at Winchester have been completed, so that if the work is not again interfered with by unreasonable bad weather, we may expect to see our Winchester friends arrive on the cars in time for the May races.—*Exchange*.

FOR PRESIDENT
HORACE GREELEY,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
B. GRATZ BROWN,
of Missouri.

We place these names at the head of our columns—to be stricken therefrom only on the nomination of an independent ticket by the Democracy; and with an earnest hope that wisdom and patriotism may rule the minds of our leaders.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

As the Congressional and Presidential contest has fairly opened, we desire to offer to the citizens of this part of the State, a cheap medium of political news; and we now offer to clubs of ten or more, our paper from May 10th to the 1st of December, for the small sum of 75 cents, and to single subscribers for the same length of time, at \$1.00.

The present political canvass will be one of very great importance, and our facilities for furnishing our people with reliable and accurate political news, have never been excelled. Send in your clubs and subscriptions at once!

THE LIBERAL TICKET.

We doubt not that our readers almost, without exception, are surprised at the nomination of Greeley for President. The nomination of Mr. Gratz Brown for the second place, creates no surprise whatever. The people anticipated it. Mr. Brown deserved such an honor at the hands of the party for which he had done so much; if, in fact, he was not its god-father. And we have called upon to select the man for this place from the Liberal ranks, our first choice would have been B. Gratz Brown. Had we been asked to select a candidate for President, we should, unquestionably, have chosen Charles Francis Adams.

Thus "this is not our funeral," and as the great convention did not, in its wisdom (or folly) see proper to consult us in the matter, and leave to our judgment the selection of their candidates, we presume the people will have to take the ticket as it stands, and make the most of it. We however, greatly admire Horace Greeley. His many traits of good character shine out so resplendently and in such wonderful contrast with those of the great men of the party which he has abandoned in disgust, that we are half inclined not to say we admire and prefer any other man among his new party, to himself.

We do not intend to intimate that the Democratic party should fail to put a ticket in the field, but we think it is to give Mr. Greeley the support, and to the fullest extent of our limited sphere of action; but we simply aim to declare it as our firm conviction, that had Mr. Adams been put in his place, the result would not have been doubtful in the least, and that result would have been a triumphant victory for the Liberals at the coming election.

Mr. Adams is, today, and has been since the close of the war, the most popular man with the Democrats all over the country, which could be found numbered among the Republican hosts. More than this, every day he is becoming still more popular with them as he becomes better known and better understood as a politician.

True, Mr. Greeley is also very greatly beloved by the Democrats of the South, because he stood up amid the departing smoke of a hundred bloody battle fields, and put his signature to the bill of pardon of the "very chief of sinners"—of the one who, more than any other man of the South, had worked for the division of the States into two governments. What wonderful sagacity, as well as human kindness, manifested itself in such action at this?

It did "endear him to that people who loved their leader as tenderly as a little child loves the mother who bore it, and if the Democratic party should fail to nominate a ticket, or should passively endorse the Liberal, the vote that will be given Mr. Greeley all over the South, would be greater than any one living or dead, ever received in that section for any office.

We prefer Mr. Greeley, immeasurably, to the best man who adheres to the Grant party. He is far above their best men in all and every thing patriotic, honorable and wise, and we doubt not that he would make our country a wise, safe and liberal ruler.

THE NOMINEES.

"How do you like the nominees of the Liberals?"

This is the question asked on all sides of the street—everywhere, in town and country. You meet a man in the highway, he does not put the old query—"What's the news?" that has given place to the one which heads this article. (Old and young, male and female, black and white, all seem to be absorbed with the momentous affair. News of the convention, its men and measures, its objects and plans, are hashed and rehashed on all the corners of the streets. "Salt barrel and dry goods box" meetings are held, each man (or boy, as the case may be) constitutes himself president of the meeting, and money and rattle are the upholders expressed. All seem bent on giving their "peculiar views" to the entire satisfaction of themselves, if of no one else.

Never, since the "firing of the first gun on Sumpter," has such an interest been manifested in the affairs of State. "Grave and revered seigniors"—men who wear white neck ties, seem to be deeply absorbed in the matter. What does all this excitement and manifest earnestness indicate? Surely, it bears no uncertain significance! What does it all signify? Simply this, and nothing more.

The people are heart-weary of oppression—of that oppression which comes to them from excessive taxation, from sectional laws, from nepotism, from extravagant expenditures, from too many office-holders, from fraud and rascality in high places; from branches of trust, from pilfering and stealing on the part of those who hold office under the patronage of the government.

These, and a thousand other things which are patent to the intelligent American citizen, admonish us that in a radical and speedy change of public policy and polity our immediate and sure safety lies!

Democracy alone may not be able to win the battle. Would to God it could! Liberalism alone is powerless. But, in the union of these two political elements there is strength; great and wonderful strength; strength and power enough to win a glorious victory, and to forever blast and crush the party which has brought about all our national woes! If this be true (and who doubts its verity?) what is the clear and manifest duty of all who oppose the present administration? Shall we have a convention of Democrats and place a third ticket in the field? We respond to this by saying—remember the Charleston Convention—remember the days which made Abraham Lincoln our first sectional President. Let not madness, or a wild hunt for office, rule the hour, and govern the minds and hearts of men!

That a convention of the Democracy should be held, at an early day, we do not gainsay. But when it does meet, let our best and greatest men meet with and lead her hosts. Let no sectional or party spirit be manifested; but, with an abiding trust in Him who controls and governs the destinies of people and of nations, go forth to the labor, assured that in His own good time, He will deliver us from the evils of the day.

HOW WE STAND.

Many of our friends and patrons have expressed a great desire to know how we stand relative to the Liberal nominees.

We have no sort of concealment in the matter. If we are bold in anything, it is in the expression of our political sentiments. We fully agree with the leading Democratic papers of our country in the expression of opinion that if our party does not accept and unite with the Liberal Ticket, Grant will certainly be elected. If, on the other hand, they should endorse the Liberal Ticket, Greeley and Brown will be our next President and Vice-President of the United States. As we stated in our first article there is wisdom and strength in the union of the Liberal and Democratic parties.

Divide these, and nothing but failure, and a failure can be expected. To unite, heart and hand, unite with the Liberal or Greeley party; and in a short time we shall see our country redeemed from its cloud of gloom, and once more rescued from impending ruin. With this view, we hoist the names of Greeley and Brown to our mast-head, and they shall be stricken therefrom only when our grand old Democratic party places an independent ticket in the field.

SOMETHING WRONG.

The simple fact that the Columbia bank robbers and murderers have not been arrested, argues strongly the fact that our State laws and State police are sadly deficient.

What is the matter? Why is it that five men, or even one man, or any number of men, can travel into the interior of our State, and in broad-day light, in the heart of a village of over 400 population, enter a bank, murder its officer, rob its archives, and escape without a scratch to either of the intrepidly bold scoundrels? Does it not astonish all of us? Is it possible, that in this day of advanced civilization, a half dozen men can do, over-awe a whole village of almost a half thousand population, and rob its bank and murder its watchman, and no one can tell whether they go! Something is wrong—radically wrong in our State policy!

In France, (the best governed and best protected country in the world) no such tragedies are ever enacted. Travel the streets, or even the purlieus of the great city of Paris, the capital city of France, and you will not find one half of the robberies which we have recorded in this free government of ours. Who can suggest a remedy for the evil? Is this to continue for all time to come? Can nothing be done to avoid it? The men who were guilty of this terrible crime, seem to have been strangers to all the people in the immediate vicinity of their action! Emboldened by the success of the Carolina outlaws, they went into this daring robbery with full confidence of success. Is there not something strange about the whole proceeding? If so, what is the remedy to avoid future cases? Let those who have had experience answer and give us information.

No News Yet.

We marvel at the fact that no clue has yet been had to the whereabouts of the bold and dastardly bank robbers at Columbia, notwithstanding the liberal rewards offered for their arrest.

Another Candidate.

Hon. J. B. McNary, Speaker of the House, announced himself in Richmond, on Monday May 6th, a candidate for Congress in this district.

The Court-house at Paris, Ky., burned last Wednesday, 8th. The records were saved. No particulars.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government.

First.—We recognize the equality of all men before the Law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to meet on equal and exact justice to all, of whatever ancestry, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second.—We pledge our ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and franchise, oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments of the Constitution.

Third.—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth.—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth.—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government.

Sixth.—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour. That honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment.

That the offices of the Government constitute a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station becomes again a post of honor.

To this it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Seventh.—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof.

Eighth.—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Ninth.—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government.

Tenth.—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no net of our debt shall ever be cast from their just-earned fame, or the full reward of their patriotic faith.

Eleventh.—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Twelfth.—We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Thirteenth.—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,
Chairman Com. on Resolutions.
G. P. THURGOOD, Secretary.

A Kentucky Doubt Abroad.

By the editor of the Courier-Journal.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 1, 1872.

A friend of mine died here last week, and I have no means of finding his birthplace except that he was born in Kentucky. His name was J. W. S. McDonald. He was an engineer, (civil), did all the deep cuts and tunnels on the C. P. R. R. He leaves about \$3,000, and the public administrator has charge of his effects. He may have relatives that would like to have the money. Please advertise, and have other Kentucky papers copy.

W. L. EVERETT, P. O. Box 577.

A Success.

The Gardner Fire Extinguishers were tested again last Monday, by firing a two-story frame house with four rooms, the roof being covered with straw and shavings. The building was fired upon the roof, upstairs and downstairs, at a signal from the committee appointed for that purpose, and in five minutes the flames were under subjection.

We are glad to know that the machine was successful in the test, and we hope the Gardner Extinguishers will now receive the encouragement and patronage of the public.

Nihil's theater was totally destroyed by fire on the 6th, inst. Loss about \$200,000. The fire originated in the dome. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The theater was preparing for the production of the spectacular play "Tillam Rock," "Black Friday" having been killed off of the stage. A contract has been signed for the rebuilding of the theater by August next, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Second Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Kentucky free Library, is announced to take place in Louisville, Saturday, September 28, 1872. \$500,000 in currency will be given away. Price of tickets, \$10.

NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

To Meet at Baltimore July, 9th.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met in New York City on the 8th, inst., and called a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to meet on the 9th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock a. m., in the city of Baltimore.

Now is the Time

TO

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published every Friday morning at

\$2 PER ANNUM.

The proprietors will spare no pains in making it a first-class newspaper, devoted to the interest of this particular section, and the development of the resources of this and adjoining counties.

The News,

Markets,

Education,

Literature,

Agriculture,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Shall be the chief features of its columns.

Politically, the INTERIOR JOURNAL is strictly Democratic, and will rise or fall with that party.

The Congressional and Presidential contest has fairly opened, and promises to be forer than any in the history of the country. We offer the citizens of this part of the State a

CHEAP MEDIUM

of political news.

Persons desiring to keep themselves posted on the live issues of the day should avail themselves of our very liberal

Terms of Subscription

One copy from 10th of May to the 1st of December (29 copies) \$1.00

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One copy one year \$2.00

Twenty copies one year (1 extra) 1.75

Invariably in Advance.

HILTON & CAMPBELL,

Proprietors.

BANK REPORT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF

SOMERSET.

At Somerset, in the State of Kentucky, at close of business April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$113,511.57

U. S. Bonds \$2,720.25

Due from Federal and State Agencies \$154.31

Due from other National Banks \$1,140.00

Building Notes \$2,140.00

Furniture and Fixtures \$2,174.13

Current Expenses \$2.18

Prepaid Taxes \$210.00

Real Estate \$12,000.00

Cash Items, including stamps, \$26.00

Due to National Bank \$130.00

Specie, gold, silver and coins \$15,154.99

Legal Tender Notes \$61,246.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in \$100,000.00

Reserve Fund \$1,140.00

Due to other National Banks \$1,140.00

Interest \$210.00

Due to National Bank \$130.00

Due to other Banks and Banks \$15,154.99

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

County of Pulaski.

I, Wm. Woodcock, Clerk of the National Bank of Somerset, Kentucky, do hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and is a correct statement of the condition of the bank at the date and place above stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May 1872.

JOHN J. HUNTER, Notary Public.

CORRECT ATTEST.

Wm. Woodcock, Clerk of the National Bank of Somerset, Kentucky.

Wm. Woodcock, Clerk of the National Bank of Somerset, Kentucky.

GEO. R. WEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

One door West of Post Office, STANFORD, KY.

KEEPS ON HAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.

I have associated with me Samuel P. Wharton, an experienced workman, who selects all my goods and has sole charge of the manufacturing department.

4-3m

NO FIT—NO TAKE.

SHORT'S SHOP.

I HAVE opened on Church street a tailor's shop, barber shop, &c., and am prepared to serve the public at all hours. I will also repair watches, clocks, jewelry, &c., at less than half the usual price. Bring on your work of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Shop one door above Commercial Hotel, west side. (Ed.) T. R. SHORT.

DUBOIS,

THE HATTER,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE

Hats, Caps,

Furs and Straw Goods,

66 Fourth Street, Opposite National Hotel, 1-3m

LOUISVILLE, KY.

READY-MADE DRESSES.

GO TO

McALISTER & MILLER'S,

THE

IMPORTERS OF FASHION-

ABLE DRESSES.

ELISABETHTOWN PADUCAH RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Going East.

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